THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1880.

Abbey's Park Thentre—The Legton of Henor. Hooth's Thentre—A Celerated Cam. Mannette Honer one. Carbette. Daly's Thentre—Needles and Pins. Grand Opera House-Jans Eyra. Grand Opera House—Jon Nya. Haverly's 44th Nt. Theatre—Frince Achmet. Haverly's 5th Av. Theatre—Virginius. Haverly's Nible's Garden—Colorel Ministrik. Konter & Binl's Concert Bill—Colorel. Modison Square Theatre—Patri Kirks. Middleton's Dime Museum-29t Bowery Som Francisco Minstrels—Breadway and 20th st. Standard Theatre—Natrimony. Theatre Comigne—Mailigan Guards' Nomines. Tony Pastor's Theatre-Variety. Thalla Theatre-Nicks. Union Square Theatre-Daniel Rochat,

Windsor Theatre-The Boy Scout of the Sierras

DAILY AND SCHOAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising rarge type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. WEEKLY.—50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

A Party of the People.

What we aim at is literally a government of the country by the people of the country. The less leadership the better.

Every man should be a leader. That is true Democracy.

Let the new organization be founded on this idea.

The masses are to constitute it. The masses are to rule it. A true and real Democracy.

Leadership is to consist in ideas; especially in such great ideas as have been propounded by Thomas Jefferson and supported by SAMUEL J. TILDEN AND THE NEW YORK SUN.

These are the hope and the support and the last refuge of the Democracy. THE SUN is pledged forever to the support of the masses

If organizations stand in the way, they must get out of the way; that is all.

Tuesday's Failure.

The lively excitement caused by the great failure in the coffee trade affords a trustworthy indication of the sound and flourishing condition of business at present. It was simply a catastrophe brought about by the most hazardous kind of speculation, and did not find its cause in any state of things common to the grocery business or any other department of commerce.

And yet a failure for a million and a half or two millions of dollars, and the downfall of a house of the highest standing and longest establishment, would have worked widespread mercantile disaster at a time when business was in an unhealthy condition. If the failure had occurred five years ago, there would have been more excitement over it.

But the efforts of the Wall street bears to use the calamity for their benefit on Tuesday proved of little and very transitory effect. Nor is there alarm among the mercantile community.

The conditions are all favorable to trade, and the average financial standing was never better. It is not easy to excite the fears of merchants now, and what once might have produced almost a panic is today regarded as nothing more than another proof of the danger of pursuing such methods as those adopted by the unlucky house

For it trusted its capital to luck, played a game of chance, and was beaten. That is what the failure amounts to. Straightforward business never had better prospects than now; but speculation is at work in all departments of trade, and we must therefore expect to hear occasionally of disasters like that which has befallen B. G. ARNOLD & Co. It is about the only rock ahead.

Is He a Victim of Circumstances?

Mr. Albion W. Tourgee is mistaken in supposing that the words, "He got away with his plunder to the land whence he came," may have been applied to him by THE SUN. We have not accused him of plundering the people of North Carolina, or of running away from his carpet-bag home.

The number of political adventurers from the North who have robbed the people of the Southern States stands sufficiently large al ready, to the nation's disgrace. We have no ambition to extend the catalogue. On the contrary, we are disposed to look favorably upon Mr. Tourgee's statement, which is printed elsewhere in THE SUN this morning. The good temper with which Mr. Touriger discusses the evidence against him, and the fulness with which he enters into explanation of each adverse point, ought to tell in his favor.

There was need of a statement from Mr. Tourger, for the charge contained in Document Number Eleven gravely affects his personal reputation. Before the Commission appointed by the North Carolina Legislature in 1871 to investigate fraud and corruption in State politics, Mr. George W. Swerson produced a corruption list footing up \$241,713.31, and swore that he had expended this sum, through a lobby lawyer named LITTLEFIELD, to secure the charter and appropriations on account of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad. Before another investigating body, known as the Woodfin Commission, Mr. Swepson swore that every dollar of this sum was paid for the purpose indicated. Mr. Tourgee figured twice in the corruption list, once for \$200 and again for \$3,502.55.

Mr. Tourgee declares with truth that he was not a member of the Legislature at that time. Was he not a member of the State Convention of 1868, which remodelled the Constitution that defined and limited powers of that Legislature and its successors?

Of the first payment, \$200, Mr. Touridge says that it was a contribution made to the Republican cause by Mr. Swepson through him. He has no idea why it was charged to the LITTLEFIELD corruption account.

His explanation of the second entry, \$3,502.55, is less simple. An alleged business transaction of a rather complicated nature is involved. Mr. Tourgee's narrative of the alleged facts must be carefully perused in order to understand the defence at all. To the best of our comprehension, it is admitted by Mr. TOURGER that he received \$3,500 which ultimately came from Swepson, through LETTLEFIELD's friendly offices; and that this alleged loan was never repaid ov himself.

The objection that will probably be made to both of these explanations, as answers to the charge, is that much more roundabout methods have before this been used by elever men to cover corrupt dealings. If Mr. Toursons were able to show that he ever, in any form, repaid the alleged loan of \$3,500, the case would be different.

On the other hand, the theory of Mr. Toursen's innocence of wrongdoing is not wholly inconsistent with the proved facts. We are glad to put special emphasis on this point. To make the theory of innocence accord with the admitted facts, however, it is necessary to allow for a series of coincidences of an extraordinary character. Mr.

Swerson, who happens to be his political and personal friend. Mr. Swarson happens at this time to be spending hundreds of thousands of dollars for the purchase of politicians. Mr. TOURGEE happens to mention his desire to Mr. LITTLEFIELD, a notorious and professional corruptionist, who happens to be Mr. Swerson's agent in the purchase of State officials. Mr. LITTLEFIELD happens to be in a mood which leads him to undertake to arrange Mr. Toursone's business with Mr. Tourgee's personal friend Swepson, Mr. Tourger happens to be undergoing a phase of folly which inclines him to accept the offer of this notorious person. Between Swerson and LUTTLEFIELD the money is found for Mr. TOURGEE, who profits by it. Business embarrassments happen which prevent Mr. Tourgee from repaying the obligation. And finally, through the most unfortunate of a long train of unfortunate circumstances, the transaction, by an unaccountable mistake, gets recorded in the private corruption account kept between

SWEPSON and LITTLEFIELD. The case is by no means clear. But Mr. Tourgee, who is a clever man, and who writes books which make people think. should have the benefit of every doubt.

Parnell's Solution of the Irish Problem.

We observe that some of the prominent English Radicals exhort their constituents to take a practical view of the Irish difficulty, and not let their wits go wool gathering about the possible application of measures proposed for Ireland to the tenure of land in England. At present there is no such thing, they say, as an English land question, and there will be ample time to discuss it when it arises. It begins to look, however, as if the instinctive apprehensions of English landowners were justified after all. That the principle of State interference with the right of property in land cannot, with any show of justice, be resisted on one side of the Irish Channel and adopted on the other, is already admitted by many weighty exponents of opinion. Mr. FROUDE, for instance, declared three months ago in the Nineteenth Century that to treat land with the present privileges attached to the possession of it as an article of sale was an arrangement not likely to be permanent, either in Ireland or elsewhere. And now the well-known naturalist, Mr. A. R. WALLACE, comes forward in the Contemporary and advocates a fundamental doctrine of the State Socialists, namely, a wholesale appropriation of all the land in Ireland by the British nation in its corporate capacity, a doctrine which, if accepted, could not, with any color of equity, be carried out in only one part of the United Kingdom.

Mr. WALLACE sees fit to stigmatize as both impracticable and essentially unsound the scheme of the Irish Land League. Mr. PARNELL and his fellow agitators propose. it will be remembered, that the imperial Government shall buy out the Irish landfords (at an estimated cost of \$1,350,000,000), and convert the tenants into a peasant pro prietary, who are to redeem their holdings by payments extending over thirty-five years. Now, whatever may be said about the abstract justice or soundness of this project, it strikes us that Mr. WALLACE is a little basty in denying its feasibility. The payment of the sum mentioned would scarcely constitute a more enerous burden on the national treasury, in view of the present population and resources of the United Kingdom, than was the amount given to the West Indian slaveowners, by way of compensation, at the date of the Emancipation act. Neither would the charge be relatively heavier than that imposed on the crippled finances of France at the time of the Restoration, by the indemnity granted to those émigrés whose estates had been confiscated and sold under process of law. We do not compare the suggested outlay for the purchase of Irish lands with the indemnity paid to Prussia by France after the war of 1870, because, although the sums involved do not differ very widely, the last-named sacrifice was in

no sense voluntary. By far the most striking and suggestive analogue of the Parrell scheme, however, to marry her?" "Yes." "Then, shall I is presented by the course taken in Russia never more be anything to you?" He res presented by the course taken in Russia to compensate the former proprietors for the loss of land entailed by the emancipation of the serfs. That measure is not, of course, to be confounded with our American act of manumission, by which we conferred on the slave the boon of citizenship and turned him naked on the world. The Russian lords of the soil were compelled to make over, at a fixed valuation, a large part of their estates to their enfranchised serfs, to whom the Government advanced a considerable portion of the purchase money. The burden thus assumed by Russia was far greater, if we keep in view the comparative wealth of the two countries, than that to which Great Britain would be subjected by the PARNELL project. Another common feature is possessed by the two plans, namely, that the sum advanced by the national treasury is in neither case a gift, but a loan, returnable by partial payments, spread over a long term of years. It was to be expected that a good deal of friction would be encountered in the application of the Russian plan, but, after all allowances have been made upon this score, it cannot be gainsaid that the system has worked tolerably well, or is, to say the

least, a vast improvement on the previous state of things. Now, this compulsory transfer of land from the Russian nobles to their quondam serfs was in principle nothing more nor less than confiscation. It was an act of interference on a colossal scale with the prescriptive rights of property in land. Nevertheless this measure was applauded by the whole civilized world outside of Russia, and found not a few defenders among the very landowners who were affected by it. A profound equity was recognized in arrangements that helped the mass of a population to become owners of a soil which they or their ancestors had occupied and tilled for centuries. There were said to be, moreover, special circumstances in the history of Russia which gave the Muscovite peasant a moral title to the land on which he dwelt. It was pointed out that serfdom was essentially a modern institution, the fruit of encroachment and oppression, and that the arrogation of ownership over the farms and persons of the peasantry on the part of a privileged class dated no further back than

It would be admitted, we think, that the Irish tenant is quite as much entitled, on grounds of sympathy and equity, to receive the whole or part of the land he occupies as were the Russian serfs. Like his tellow peasant of Museovy, he has been the victim of prolonged injustice and spoliation, and he can point to the time, not very remote either, when the soil, now claimed by a landlord of alien race, was the property of his clan, just as the serf could point to an epoch when the land on which he dwelt belonged to his commune. There is scarcely a pretence made that the Russian boyar or the English owner of Irish ground has any title except one by prescription, and

the sixteenth or fifteenth century.

some land. He thinks of applying to Mr. to recognize, as it was recognized in Russia, by providing compensation for the evicted landlords. He is willing, too, that in this case, as in the other, the weight of the debt contracted shall be borne by the parties interested, namely, by the peasant proprietors, who are to reimburse the Government for the purchase money advanced.

In view of the experiment carried out under our eyes in Russia, by which a tract of land twenty times the size of Ireland has quietly changed hands, Mr. PARNELL certainly has a plausible answer to his critic. It is true that in the districts of Muscovy affected by the Emancipation act the land is held upon the principle of communal ownership, whereas the privileges attached to individual property in land are what the Land League demands for the Irlsh peasant. No doubt the transfer of land to a class heretofore unaccustomed to ownership would be attended with far more friction in the one case than in the other, but the evils flowing from inherited incapacity and improvidence might be lessened by a limitation (suggested by Mr. WALLACE in connection with another scheme) on the power to transfer land to any but bona fide occupants. Why must it be taken for granted, however, that the Irish people are incapable of developing, under kindly conditions and an adequate stretch of time, a frugal, prudent, and self-supporting peasant proprietary, like that of France? Let any one scan the pictures delineated by ARTHUR Young of the frightful squalor, misery, listlessness, and hopelessness of the French peasant in the latter years of the ancien regime, and say whether his social and moral rehabilitation would not have seemed quite as unlikely and unfeasible as that of the Irish bogtrotter in our own day. To the halfstarved, reckless, hopeless tiller of the French soil the revolution of '89 gave land, and made a man of him, and the promoters of the Irish Land League, pointing to this precedent, ask that their fellow countrymen may be given a like chance of improving their condition and their character.

A Recent French Murder Trial.

At Laon, the ancient capital of France proper, and even now one of the most interesting of old French cities, the curtain feil, a few days ago, on the last scene of a tragedy which in some of its main features was peculiar to France and the French people. We refer to the trial before the Court of Assizes of the Aisne of a young girl named VIRGINIE DUMAIRE for the murder of Dr. PICART.

Two or three years back, Picarr, then a medical student attached to the hospital of Laon, became assiduous in his devotions to VIBOINIE DUMAIRE, the principal legatee of an old official named HERRIN, in whose employ she had been at the time of his death. Picarr was poor, and the girl he professed to love paid his examination fees out of her own pocket, and thus enabled him to enter upon the practice of his profession He promised to marry VIRGINIE, but had no sooner fairly started in practice in a village near Laon, than he broke off all relations with her, and became engaged to a Made moiselle Lalot, the daughter of a wealthy

landowner of the vicinity. This was too much for the wronged girl, who moved at once to the village near which her rival dwelt, and warned her faithless lover that misfortune would come to him if he persisted in wedding his new sweetheart. Accordingly, on the day when the LaLOI family and Picarr met to draw up the marriage contract, VIRGINIE, half mad, burst into the room where the party was assembled, and interrupted the notary, crying out, "This marriage will never take place. Never!

PICART remained impassive. A few days later, on the morning of the last day of April, 1880, PICART left Vendresse, the village where he lived, for Laon, to buy some wedding presents for Mademoiselle Laloi, who was to accompany him. Not far from his home he heard a woman's voice calling him. It was VIRGINIE, who ran after him and overtook him. Her right hand was concealed beneath her cloak. She stopped Picarr, and in a supplicating tone cried: "Is it then true that you are going plied by a gesture of impatience. "It is well." said VIRGINIE, after a moment of silence; "kiss me." He leaned toward her and embraced her, and at the same moment the young girl drew a revolver, till then concealed, and fired. The bullet struck Picant in the left temple, and he fell dead. VINGINIE fainted, and was found un-

onselous by the side of the and man. The next act in this disma. ... rama was in August last, when VIRGINIE was brought to trial for the homicide. The prosecution, in accordance with that method of criminal procedure which is in use in France, sought to prejudice the jury against the accused by a great deal of indefinite hearsay evidence bearing on her past life, but not having anything whatever to do with the specific crime for which she was on trial. All this evidence, however, amounted to nothing, and was successfully controverted by her advocate, the famous lawyer LacHAUD. The conduct of the defence was not an easy task, as the prisoner did not attempt to defend herself, but said in open court; "I should kill Picarr again if it was to be done over. I should rather see him dead than married." Still, the jury were impressed in her favor, and she would then have been acquitted if the Court had not lent itself to a strange perversion of justice by adjourning the further hearing of the case on the evening before it was to have gone to the jury. Any American not familiar with the French procedure would suppose that this could have been done only on the ground of some newly discovered evidence material to the case. But, no; the prosecuting officer merely said that he had heard that a man named THUILLIER stated that he had met the accused in a place of bad repute in Paris, in 1871, nine years before the murder for which she was being tried; and the case was put over, and VINGINIE remanded to prison, ostensibly in order to allow this man to be produced This mode of getting rid of a jury disposed to acquit was a little too much for the French press, and was pronounced "not exactly in accordance with a healthy administration of justice."

Three months passed, and VIRGINIE was again arraigned, now before a new jury The witness TRUILLIER was not produced, but the defence showed by many witnesses that his alleged testimony was untrue. The evidence, apart from this extraneous question, was the same as in August. The accused appeared worn, and her voice was weak. The Judge, President Paterrox, asked her if she regretted having killed the faithless one, and she answered: " No: I prefer that he should be dead rather than married. I could not reconcile myself to seeing his child and mine abandoned by its father."

Among the spectators at the trial were Mademoiselie Lator, dressed in a conspicuous tollet, and evidently not inconsolable for Picaur, and a long train of the poor relatives of VIRGINIE. The evidence showed Tousans wants to borrow money to buy | this prescriptive right Mr. PARNELL offers | that Picans had been in the habit of borrow-

ing money from women, and that he only valued VIRGINIE because she lent him money. The jury found her guilty with extenuat-

The People's Money to be Wasted. Mr. Haves recommends an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, to begin

ing circumstances. She was sentenced to

ten years' imprisonment without hard labor

with, as a fund for attaining perfection in This money is to go as a fund toward :

peginning to find out the way how to do it A commission is to be appointed. The President is to appoint the commis

The commission is to be non-partisan. Is it to be a non-partisan President to ap

point this non-partisan commission? It is to be R. B. HAYES, no President at all or James A. Ganfullo, a partisan among

partisans. Kossurn said: "I thank you for that expressive word Humbug."

Another collision on the elevated rail roads, yesterday, may perhaps give the companies a renewed exercise of ingenuity in expla nations. There is no dead engineer to throve the blame on this time. Perhaps it may be suggested that the trouble springs from having too many employees, and that, for entire safety of travel, there must be a still further reduction of the force, followed by a reduction in wages

Le Duc says he stands amazed that the agricultural interests of this country have not received more attention. But what he is most mazed at, probably, is his not being a Cabinet officer.

There has been a noteworthy mortality within a few weeks among foreign army officers of high rank. This list includes, in the English service, Gen. John Tatton Brown-GREIVE, C. B., aged 85, who got his lieutenantgeneralcy in 1865 and his generalcy two years later: Lieut.-Gen. CHABLES JAMES DALTON, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery, in his 70th year; and Field Marshal Gen. Sir C. Youke, Constable of the Tower, a Peninsular veteran and a lieutenant at Waterloo, aged 90. It includes, in the German service, Lieut. Gen. AUGUST VON GORBEN, who gained the decisive battle of St. Quentin in France, and, as commander of the German Army of the North made short work of Gen. FAIDHERBE; and also VON RHEINBADEN of Berlin, a general officer very well known both in the war with Austria and in that with France. To these may be added the latest death, that of Gen. REFFYE, as he claimed to have been the inventor of the mitrailleuse.

Matanzas now puts in a claim for a world's fair, which she proposes to open two months hence. And why not Matanzas, as wel as a hundred other cities?

KROHNE, the animated K, a faithful pedestrian, who, when he walks, walks all over, arms and legs at once, is now to essay a match against O'LEARY. The Prussian has the better record of the two for distances accomplished.

According to Haves, our commercial reations with countries south of us, "with the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America with the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico. should be direct, and not through the circuit of European system, and should be carried on in our own bottoms." This is palpable enough, but the way of bringing it about, proposed by HAYES, is simply the old Roach subsidy plan Why spend money, on the plea of helping merce, when we keep in the statute book laws

What Mr. HAYES had to say of civil serrice reform, in his message, might have been rendered more interesting by an accompanyng exhibit of the number of political speeches made by each member of the Haves Cabinet and the number of days' absence of each from Washington on stumping tours.

The experts to whom the matter was referred for study, report that the propert of housing the library of Congress in an extension of the Capitol, to be built for the purpose, is impracticable. It would hurt the looks of the Capitol, they say, and it would not solve the problem of what to do with the books and documents. These have quadrupled in 16 years. At this rate of increase there will be such a huge collection of them 32 years from now that the entire Capitol would be too small to hold them. The experts, therefore, recommend the erection of a new building, but not all at once. An outlay of \$1.500,000 will suffice, it is thought, for the present argency, and then the building. devised by the architect of the Capitol, can be left to grow with the growth of the libraryquite on the shell plan. The architect estimates the entire cost of this building at something

Suppose Mr. PARNELL and his friends had had ELIZABETH OF OLIVER CROMWELL to deal

In the debate on the so-called anti-Semitic petition, in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, Court Preacher Stöcken made a curious ex hibition of himself. He said that the Jewish question was not a religious question, a race question, or a political question, but a moral and social question, and one of national importance. A half million of their Jewish fellow citizens, belonging to another race, differing from the Germans in religion, thought, sentiment, and will, had taken a place in Germany to which their numbers did not entitle them, "Thanks to their capital and their talent." exclaimed Court Preacher STOCKER these men surpassus, not only in commerce and industry, but in public affairs, in the social relation, even in the religious questions themselves. They crush us by their influence, and it is this that is intolerable. We are accused of malignant jealousy. I assure you that we don't envy them their wealth in the least. It is not their wealth we attack but the feshion in which they get it and the influence it gives them."

The distinction drawn by the Court Preacher in this last sentence is a new curiosity of cler-

A clergyman has written to the English newspapers recommending the tricycle to the use of country parsons. The advansuggestion are that it is swift, convenient, and economical. Six to eight miles an hour can be easily made upon the vehicle, and only the steepest hills cannot be ridden up. A portmanteau can be carried, and flity miles day can be easily traversed with its aid. Unlike the bicycle, there is no difficulty in mounting it, and a person is not so liable to come a variety. The tricycle is also better adapted for women to ride on than the bicycle, and with a few more mechanical improvements it is expected that it will become a vehicle of almost universal use,

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education, the other evening, one member asserted that many of the teachers employed in the public schools of the city cannot speak good English. Then another member called th Board's attention to the fact that out of the 115 Principals only six teach classes, the rest passing their time in superintending the subords nate teachers and in keeping the records. Every three-story school building has three superintendents," according to the complaining member.

The Death of an Indiana Hero.

Hagenstown, Dec. 6 .- This morning John aberstraw heroically sacrificed his life to save ethers and his handour were caught in a narrow out year but instead god of the car, and, in the face of certain heath, tried to drag is from the track. He had almost succeeded when the engine struck him, but he saved the

traffe. He gied to pight .

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- While Mr. Garfield is guarded in making committals about his Cabinet, and thus far has not invited anybody to enter it there are signs pointing in particular directions which have much significance. He proposes to have the Pacific coast represented. and unless a change comes over his mind a member will be chosen from that part of the Union.

It is perhaps natural that the immediate friends of the President elect, who are familiar with his associations and his ties of the past, should indicate the name of Aaron O. Sargent, commonly known as Effley Sargent, for the Navy Department. He and Garfield were closely intimate in Congress, and were identified with much of the worst legislation.

Sargent served for a time as the special agent of Boss Shepherd in Congress, and he stood up uniformly as the champion of Secor Robeson. and of all the rottenness of his corrupt administration of the navy. More aggressive and bolder than Garffeld, he never evaded responsibility by indirect votes, nor by dodging at pinch. Hence he habitually led, and Garfield habitually followed, except when as Chairman of the Appropriations the latter was obliged to screw his courage to the sticking point.

All things considered, Sargent would fit a place in Garfield's Administration exactly, They were both educated in the same school of political morals, and they both profited by their education, as members of Congress. In any other public sphere neither would fail to utilize an opportunity for promoting self-interest.

Another candidate for a seat in the Cabinet, and who will be surely pressed with much zeal. and probably with success, is James F. Wilson of Iowa, who figured in Onkes Ames's diary as ne of the beneficiaries of the Credit Mobilier job, as also did Wm. B. Allison, one of the present Senators from Iowa. Wilson and Allison are now and have long been intimate in their personal and in their political relations.

Wison will be much urged for the Interior Department. He has abundant ability to fill it, and is familiar with all its wast opertunities for enriching a loose or yenal incumbent. As a Railrond Commissioner for the United States Mr. Wilson did not find it at all inconsistent with that trust to act as counsel for one of the companies he had to oversee. He knows all about the legislation in Congress for the Sioux City and other connections of the Union Pacific, with which Mr. Blains and other prominent Republicans had some poentiar ties.

Perhaps the general standing of Wilson is better than that of Sargent, but there is really little difference between their moral perceptions, as applied to politics or to legislation. They are shorp, shrowd, and selfish. By a sort of natural affinity Garfield is drawn to this class of public men, and it will be soon seen that they will stand behind his Administration as the controlling power.

Garfield found himself at home and comforent Senators from Iows. Wilson and Allison

will stand be and his Administration as the controlling power.

Garfield found himself at home and comfortable with the jobbers in Congress, and he became allied with their schemes, and associated with their tisses, habits, and modes of life. He never got above this level, and the Presidency will not take him out of the accustomed ruts, nor change his old relations to the Sargents, Wilsons, and others like them.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 8 .- The Democrats in Congress have gotten over their grief at losing he Presidency, and have come here intending o push the public business earnestly and to avoid partisan controversy. Some of the leaders propose to shorten the usual holiday recess, n order that the appropriation bills may be put orward promptly, and that the necessary legisation shall be advanced on the calendar.

Two important measures ought to be passed immediately, and without much dispute. Six bundred and seventy-five millions of the public debt become due before May next. It must be refunded on the best terms. But for the opposition of Mr. S. erman, and the combination which he represents, a bill would have been passed at the last session. Mr. Sherman insisted upon a 4 per cent, bond, while Mr. Wood, at the head of the Ways and Means, mainained that a 3%, or even a 3 per cent bond, could be just as easily put upon the market. with a large saving in the difference of interest. Time and experience have demonstrated that the Ways and Means were right, and Mr. Sherman was wrong. The question which lies be hind the proposed refunding act is, " Who is to

andle the operation?" John Sherman, of course, would like to turn it over to the First National Bank, in which he is believed to be a silent partner, and which belief is sanctioned by the extraordinary partiality shown to it. The new Administration would find in this scheme much comfort for prominent Republicans who aspire to the Treasury, but are doomed to disappointment. The friends of Garfield

will surely oppose any bill on this subject which would deprive him of onendvantage that is considered important in more respects than even sidered important in more respects than even in the large profits which it will surely afford to the favored bankers. They do not mean that the monopoly shall be continued in the hands of the pet bank. They think John Sherman has had more than his share of the spois, and ought not like the daughter of the horse leach, to be crying out for "More, more."

They can prevent any legislation this winter, if so disposed, but as the condition of the marget is inversible to the placing of a newloun at a very low rate of interest, direct opposition, to a proper measure would be sharply criti-

market is invertible to the placing of a new loan at a very low rate of interest, direct opposition to a proper measure would be sharply criticised. If the Ways and Means and the opponents of the Sherman combination can agree as to the terms of a new law, it will be passed, otherwise it will go over indefinitely.

The lables of enumeration of the census are almost officially completed, and will be sent to Congress immediately. The reapportforment of the House of Representatives becomes similarly a matter of mathematical calculation. But the Republicans intend to oppose the full which Mr. Cox will properly press, and they have the power to defent at this session by parliamentary devices.

This or possition is inspired by a purpose to reduce the representation of the South under a pretence alleged to exist in the Fourteential Amendment. After having increased it by unqualified negro suffrage, and thus strengthened the very hands they intend to desert their own works marked to the proposite of desert their own works meaning a strengthened the very hands they intended to weaken, these wise managers now propose to desert their own

qualified negro suffrage, and thus strengthened the very hants they intended to weaken, these wise managers now propose to desert their own wards merely to affiled the Democracy.

This sort of states sampling is not profitable in the long run, and will hardly be by the party that tries the experiment. The Republicans, on general principles, will resist the reapportionment under the persons on that some point may be made by turning it over to a House of Representatives of their own creed.

The mest urgent advocates of an extra session of Congress are, first, the officeseckers, and, secondly, the contestants for seats from the Seuth, who have become numerous under the

of Compass are, first, the officescency, and, secondly, the contestants for seats from the South, who have become numerous under the encouragement of their trainfs here. The encouragement of their trainfs here. The encouragement of their trainfs here. The patternage of the House is not the future of the Union dependent on its comediate distribution. They will trace an extra session, as being innoratively demanded by the reapportionment and the refunding measures, and by other arguments likely to ruse the party tenner. But the trong fifth and sagard us leaders who remonitor that the extra session of this Congress, which was precipitated solely in the inferest of personal ambition, was the first and the fault septial took the Democrats defeat in November.

That become is full of instruction, Garfield is not the man to invite responsibility. An extra session would not the new Administration

as not the man to invite responsibility. A extra sess on would put the new Administration trial from the first boar, without giving even a changet oget warm in office, to fee the public turse, of to return an office, to fee of fource policy. The office-evers and the contestants will therefore metables. contestants will therefore probably have a wait till next winter for their expected rewards

Deer and Bears Abundant in Pike County. Minroup, Pa., Dec. 7, Old hunters report

d it is estimated, that about one hundred deer and sereally as have stready been sailed this tall. That de-are more obtained than usual to conducts in consequent of the passage by the Pointsylvania Legislature in 187 on, who as even the library 30 for an ever in the library are frequently soon and reverse of the the remain strains. The best they prove ve and the mone strains. The best they prove ve and the mone grave Shobola and Porter Townships.

Western Passenger Bates. Sr. Louis, Dec. S.-Thu St. Louis Association

Boston French Put to the Test.

From the Burne Transcript.

It was very evident last evening that French may be spoken name, the raid-by to make it easy for a Boston audience to understand it.

ing the continuance of the cost rates from Kanasa Cry and St. Louis to Chicago, New York, 521, Battimore \$10, Buffala, \$10, Farkershure \$16, Philadelphia, \$20 Wishington, \$10, Wheeling, \$10, Vieweland, \$14, \$1 the assert nies interested in these rates were notified of the action of the nuction.

There is Such a Mant

Why he Resists the Sutt of Receiver Hobart of Newark's Broken Bank.

MR. WILCOX'S PETITION.

Court this afternoon a motion was made for leave to examine the books of the First National Bank of Newark, by Mr. Titsworth, counsel for Squire T. Wilcox, who has been sued by the receiver of the bank, the Hon, G. A. Hobart, for his share of the deficiency as a stockholder. The payment of the assessment is resisted by Mr. Wilcox on the ground that he bought the shares of stock shortly before the failure of the bank, and he alleges that it was really stock bought by the bank in order to keep up the market value of the general stock, and was held in trust by James A. Hedden, the cashier, who was recently convicted of falsifying the returns and books of the bank. Mr. Wilcox further ciaims that the bank has no power to buy in its own stock, that being expressly forbidden by the statutes of the United States, and therefore, the sale being illegal, that the receiver has no authority to assess the holder of the stock, but, on the centrary, should refund the money paid for it and cancel the purchase. The object of the petition was that the books might be brought forward to prove the illegality of the transfer of the stock, Judge Nixon granted the petition.

The sale of the First National Bank building of Newark for \$70,000 was reported to the Court, and an order was granted that all persons interested should show cause on the 21st inst. Why the sale should not be confirmed by the Court. in trust by James A. Hedden, the cashier, who

Another Way of Viewing the Question.

When is this long-suffering and deeply

When is this long-suffering and deeply disgusted country to be granted a respite from the annovance and humiliation occasioned by the incessant demands of that illustrious mendicant, Gen. U.S. Grant? When the war closed. Gen. Grant had a special office erected for him, with a sulary and perquisites greater than any other officer of the Government, civil or military, with the exception of the President, had ever received. This was alife provision, on a munificent scale. He and his family could have lived on it, to the end of his life, in better style than any Catanet officer. But this was as far removed as possible from satisfactory to Gen. Grant. He gave his friends to understand that he was poor, that other countries had done great things for their Generals, and they soon had a purse of \$100,000 collected for the man who was suffering on \$15,000 a year. History will birsh in recording the fact that the names of the most liberal subscribers to that \$100,000 fund were sent to the Senate, to be confirmed as members of Grant's first Cabinet.

After this, presents came to Grant from every quarter, as they inevitably would after he had advertised that the route to office, honor, and emoluments hay in that direction. A house in this city was given in fee aimple.

Throughout Grant's two terms the same inordinate thirst for money was always disgustingly apparent. His friends were always schoming to add to his gains. He importuned for an increase of sainry, and Congress gave him \$50,000 instead of \$25,000 a year. For his hasterm Grant got \$100,000 more than any of his predecessors had ever received. Yet this was no more satisfactory than previous benefactions had been. The Rehing palm was always discusting the fact on a fact and the constant refrain. He said he had not been sufficiently honored. He claimed another term as his due, In 1873 and 1874 the third-term seene was the principal object of his thoughts as interrored by his acts. Reluctantly, suffanily, he gave up the idea of a third consecutive term, and left the

partment of State made itself and the country ridiculous by instructions to our Ministers and Consuls to pay honors to the ex-President. As a part of the programme, foreign courts and the officers of toreign cities and towns were officially notified that the ex-President would will the control of the country of the coun iem. All along his route gifts came in, ose who gave them looked in vain for re-

and those who gave them looked in vain for reerprocity.

The return to the United States, and the hippodroming hunt for the third-term nomination
that ended at Chicago, are still fresh in the
public recollection. The country has been told
a trousant times that Grant must have an income. A hundred projects have been started
with a view to fill this ever-present and everparaded want, but none of them have promised
sufficient luce to satisfy the would-be beneficent gread. In order that he may not suffer
from want and privation in the interim, a fund
for his maintenance is now being begged of
New York merchants.

Now, has not this shame been carried far
enough? Must this great people be forever
shamed by the demands of this immeasurable
and removements appetite? Do we owe our all
to this one man? If not, ict us try to get at the
exact measure of our debt and pay him off.

A New Play in Paris.

The theatrical world of Paris had a novel ensation in the production of "Michel Strogoff," at the handlet. The lively story of Jules Verne has been transmed into an admirable play of five acts and sixtee tableaux by the experienced dramatist, M. D'Eunery nal romance. The London Derly News says:

Michel Stronoff is a young Russian officer, who is shown on account of his courage and onlitery qualities to be a messenger of misoriant range in time of war, and proceeds on this peritous mission under circumstance which try all his fortitude. He is best by territonic which try all his fortitude, he is best by territonic which try all his fortitude. He is best by territonic which try all his fortitude has been been processed and his final love, by the due him to waver from his impose, but he passes such that he was the him to waver from his impose, but he passes such that he was the him to waver from his impose, but he passes such that he was the him to waver from his impose, but he passes such that he was the him to waver from his purpose, but he passes such that he was the him to wave from his purpose, that he passes such that he was the him to wave from his purpose, the he had not been also as the history of the history of the him to be a way to be a such that he had not been also been a cessing through every ordean and ultimaters according to a front duce and an army of his country men from annihilation. This part was played with creat fruth and spirit v. M. Maraia, who reindered the sudderly obedience and the classifier of the Russian Capitals in a natural and he has Montmarter, but who is rec-the interests of a Parisian naws sh-ost new types in French sensatio D Ennery, whose hand is most vis-the most of them. They are as near select with the broad treatment requi-

appears, however, that the success of "Michel Stro

off is not has it solely on the sensational features of the det. It relies to a great extent upon an amazing magmileence of the seenery and costnines.

Dr. Tyog and the Lourdes Miracles, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The lev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., evidently thinks that the explanation

emanded of him was merely made in a spirit of fault nding, and not justified by his treatment of the subject sted will agree with my that the whole matter rests tood is so well pleased with any theorogical prices that, and by a result with special toolers of the applied that, and by a result is reasonable united. By Tyrig calls the remarks made about monstrance independency but the come agons were clearry and greatly deduced from the worselp afters. I think in a stace to like the toolers in the transfer of the first of the transfer of th New Your, Dec. 6.

The Matanzas International Fair. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Pres-

lent of the Executive Committee of the Majanzas Inter-ational Exposition not by one that its opening has been termined that for Feb 19, 1941, and not as previously lated, Jan. 1. All goods from this country will be resatisfy, and 1. All goods from this country will be reserved outsi the opening day. Preights are one through
Massrs James E. Ward A take him. 113 will street, and
module show collected on the guess exhibited miness sold
in the country. I shall be happy to give written himmodulate any one applying to me at Posturiles have 2.131,
and versal daily from 12 to 1 mines he sawary office of
N. Leebre.
Deported at his transfer of Missaws of Massica, of the
salts and stream of the United States of Assickated
State Your, Dec. 6. Smiling Over Possibilities.

At the meeting of the Board of Apportionment

restortey Mayor Cooper suggested that a time be fixed to begin the work of making up the financial budgetfor 1881. the work. Then, he same at the Wayer, he and the You mount have controlled to the containing the the containing President Morra controlled the Containing President Morra controlled the Containing the C Gen. Ord Vacating his Headquarters.

Gat.vistron, Texas, Dac. 8.-Gen. Ord. yestermorning from a C.S. and of discretization from comment of the Department of Texas and from the

active army varated his office at beautivariers and or-dered Assisting Adj. tien. Vincent I: report to den. Steria an until the temperary commander appears. As in, Ord's son in-law, tien. Treving, has been amounted Min-other of War of Mexico, it is rumored that Nexico will be Gen. Ord's lattire home.

But what Democratic lender is there upon

Where and who is he'T less that one of a finite temperature and who is he'T less that one is a finite temperature arty is still agreat historical party, but it has no leaders—tione—finit one worthy of the hance. What it need nteds muje than any thing case is a Democratic Conting.

SUNBEAMS.

-A married farmer of Knox County, Ohlo, oped with a neighbor's wife, and within a few days the TRENTON, Dec. 6 .- In the United States -A meeting of the public creditors of New Orleans has been called for Dec 20, to consider propositions for compromising the debt, which now amounts to

a little over \$15,000,000. -Edward Thornton, Jr., son of the British Ambassador at Washington, has just graduated from the University of Cambridge, and will enter upon a dislo

matic career at our national capital, where his fathe and grandfather preceded him. -The preliminary agreement between

Russia and the Vatican provides for the equality of the Russian and Polish languages in religious teaching, for free communication between Polish Catholics and the Pope, and for the removal of all civil disabilities on a verts to Romanism -Locomotives are used in France on canal

towpaths. They weigh less than five tons are easily managed by one man, and draw loaded boats at a more rapid speed than the pace of a horse. Empty boats are drawn at the rate of six miles an hour. A greater speed would damage the canal banks, and is prohibited. -New York and Wisconsin produce the greater part of the Limburger choses manufactured in this country, which amounts to thousands of tous. Reports

less than half the price of the imported article, and is m. re profitable than any other cheese, because weight is obtained from a given quantity of milk, and better prices are realized. -A Syracuse bride of a month was arrested for stealing her infant niece, and was locked up in a cell at the police station. She begged her hushand to stay all night in the cell with her, because she was afraid to be loft alone; but, after trying the bare bases

a while, he declared that he couldn't stand it, and wen home to a soft bed. She expressed an unfavorab ion of his conduct. -A fatal accident occurred at the Poitiers Theatre in Paris on Sunday evening, Nov. 21, during the performance of the "Pirates de la Savane." A due

forms one of the most effective scenes of the play, and owing to some mischance one of the pistols was loaded with ball cartridge. The consequence was that when the weapon was discharged one of the combatants, M. Martigues, was hit full in the breast and killed. -The Correspondance de Pesth makes publie a report that, in view of the importance of uniting the monarchical parties in the coming French elections the Comte de Chamberd has decided to issue a manifest in which he will reacunee his right and claim to the crown in favor of the Comte de Paris, Louis Philippe

d'Orleans. The Correspondence de Peech is further informe that the monarchical condition is as good as arranged. -Sir John Lubbock has made a discovery which may turn out of some importance to our Westers farmers. In the neighborhood of the site of society Trop Sir John has come across a beetle whose mission it seems to be to destroy locusts by consuming their eggs. Ever before they arrive at the dignity of full blown beetles while in the grab stage of their development, they be gin their attack on the unhatched young of the "winged lestroyer." The voracity of the Lubbock beetle is said to be extraordinary, and some of them seem to be able to destroy the whole crop of "hoppers," and have actually

done so in certain parts of Asia Minor this season -When Napoleon I. married Josephine he seemed, like his grandnephew in marrying Mile. Blanto receive more than be gave. When Josephine waited on her lawyer to announce the match, Napoleon, was was listening outside, heard him say: "Gen. Benapara; why, he has nothing but his sword." Unlike the King who forgot the wrongs of the Dauphin, the Emperor re-membered the words, and on his coronation day the awyer was summoned to attend at the Tuileries. He ound, on entering. Napoleon with the crown on his head and the sceptre in his hand.

Emperor, severely, " have I nothing but my sword? -The Marriott Acroplane Company for Navigating the Air is a San Francisco concern. The projector of the enterprise assures the stockholders that "matters are so far along that a few weeks more will we a machine in practical operation," and in the mean time he keeps up their courage with such verses as this

Now high, now low, away I go;
A twist of wrist will lift me;
The selector's hand has full command
In any way to shift me;
I want no sails, or costly rails,
Or land appropriation;
My track runs through the other blue
That's free to every gation.

-The revenues of the Oxford colleges have been so seriously diminished by the agricultural depression that the Compaissioners will have altogether is revise the estimates on which their recommendations is regard to aiding the University from this source are based. It is difficult to see how anything whatever is to be got out of the colleges, the wealthtest of which such as Christ Church, Mazdalen, and New) have lately been extensive repairs to the Bodieian Library have encoun bered the university with a debt of £100,000, and it is

difficult to conjecture where funds are to be discovered to relieve it of the burden. -The Café de la Paix, the great Bonapartist rendezvous on the Paris Boulevards, was a few night ago the scene of an affray which has caused some excitement smong politicians. M. de Marcay, an expre-fect of Corsica, and M. Ordioni, Mayor of Corte, was never on the best of terms. They happened to meet st the cafe mentioned, when angry words were exchatced Suddenly M. de Marcay slapped the face of M. Orden, who retaliated by throwing a water bottle at M. de Nav cay's head. The missile missed its mark but struck a entieman at another table. M. de Marcay ran out at the into a cab and excape. M. Ordioni however, has sent

his seconds to M. de Marcay, and the duel, like most forsican fends, is expected to be one to the death -Several tons of fair hair are annually most luxuriant heads of hair in France are to among the peasant women of Normandy. yields plentiful crops, but of coarse quality and tacking in lustre. Limoges and its neighborhood are productive of exceptionally long and glossy back hair. Throughout the north of France dull hues characterize the growth, a fact which the dealers attribute to the influence of the sea air upon the human hair, which, in inland mountainous districts, is generally found to be dark and bright; for, and to grow with great rapidity to abnorms

of the commodity in question as is sent to Great Britain -Mr. Forster, the Secretary for Ireland in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, while lunching at a wel-known dining room in Dublin the other day, found his self-playing involuntarily the role of Haroun at Raschil At the same table was an outspoken young gentleman whose advances toward conversation were not decline by the Irish Secretary. In a short time the conversation turned on the state of anarchy in which the west a south of Ireland is plunged, and the opening remarks the young gentleman were so truly liberal that Forster felt they had met on common ground. opinion was, however, somewhat modified whom his companion, warning with the subject said. "Some in-form in land tenure will certainly be necessary when the country becomes settled, but no wonderst is in some state when we are governed by that d-d old tool

-Strange stories are current in the Austro-Hungarian papers respecting the psychologish phenomena generated by the terrible earthquakes of Croatia. It is stated that when the first great short took place the Minister of State, Bedekovich, was visual the Cardinal Archbishop of Agram in his driventa-where these exalted personages and the files por were engaged in conversation an introdes inpending danger, such a least the palace because to sock and beave from root to be more a least inflorent or a free inflorent or a free inflorent to the income for the free first the free in the free was into his flivate apartments. As they burst into drawing from a second side a made their following por the Bishop exclaimed. This is really past if our other burst of the second side is the business. salerable difficulty in forcing that "It is no note at all, your Emmence," shouted Heavy with, in whom consternation had completely every

red for the moment all sense of the bureautralic t

spite of our being in the archiepiscopal nalace

pricties. " the house is tumbling down, and if we to make haste to get out of it, the dead will have used...

The New York fashion correspondent of the Commonth Equipment writes that on witering through room of no agreed triend at a threater, where vet a recullarity of which was that all the hour at other ernaments were already fastened in place, and worn. This arrangement was to avoid now a the actressmale A complete change of costone than five minutes is described actions picked in a pair or gloss a and began to just the the same time her purel union of her diese to bottom with quark, dott fugers, and straight whole garment in a twinkling. Sin extended her test my the mant to take of I re, the prices and got the net but

stockings. The latter being strepped down over it is a lift desclosed cooked silk hore. ** 1843-185 this is buttoming. A ministrated bill. Then the maid took off a versions and a mistreses head-her heir in the freefund wie, fastening it in place with b the actress stood up, and the road I swalle put he orders that had been on the char the ing all together it, the there is a superior which is the finally surveyed hereoff couldness, as not below the same and a half from the stare. And a minute of real amployed in putting additional rouge and present on the face, and then she was ready to go on the singe.